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RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 196

**FBIS** FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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## CONTENTS

## WORLDWIDE AFFAIRS

Briefs	
Indian Satellite Channel	1

## ASIA

## INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

Briefs	
Submarine Cable Link With Madras	2

## BANGLADESH

Briefs	
Bangladesh-Nepal Radio Link	3

## INDIA

Problems of All India Radio in Northeast Discussed (U. L. Baruah; THE SUNDAY STATESMAN, 29 Nov 81) .....	4
---	---

Briefs	
Submarine Cable Link With UAE	8

## JAPAN

Briefs	
'Himawari II' in Stationary Orbit	9

## PAKISTAN

More TV Booster Stations for Pakistan Planned (DAWN, 29 Nov 81) .....	10
--	----

Briefs:		
Direct Satellite Link Likely		11
Karachi Telex Shortage		11
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA		
Microwave Used in Telephone Service		
(Beijing Domestic Service, 19 Dec 81)	.....	12
TAIWAN		
Briefs		
Third Earth Satellite Station		13
EAST EUROPE		
BULGARIA		
Report on Poor Telephone Communication in Sofia, Ways To Improve It		
(Pando Vanchev; IMPULS, 10 Nov 81)	.....	14
LATIN AMERICA		
BRAZIL		
Developing Nations Discuss Telecommunications in Rio		
(O GLOBO, 29 Oct 81)	.....	18
Satellite Proposals Presented by International Consortiums		
(O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, 31 Oct 81)	.....	20
Use of Mediumwave Radio Broadcasting To Be Discussed		
(JORNAL DO BRASIL, 10 Nov 81)	.....	21
Maritime Satellite Communications To Begin Operations		
(O GLOBO, 15 Nov 81)	.....	23
New Communications Law Under Study for New Services		
(O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, 22 Nov 81)	.....	24
Briefs		
Telecommunications Training Center		26
NEAR EAST AND NORTH AFRICA		
INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS		
New Arab Satellites		27
IRAN		
Briefs		
Conference With Japanese TV		28
New Radio Transmitter		28

## ISRAEL

Jewish Agency Operating News Agency (Jerusalem Domestic Service; 27 Dec 81) .....	29
--	----

## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

## SENEGAL

Underwater Cable Connects Three Continents (Dakar Domestic Service; 21 Dec 81) .....	30
---	----

## USSR

Six Communications Satellites Launched (TASS, 18 Dec 81) .....	31
---	----

USSR-India Multichannel Communications Link (SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, 3 Nov 81) .....	32
---	----

Communications Facility Construction Lagging in Kirgiz SSR (SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA, 1 Sep 81) .....	34
--	----

## WEST EUROPE

## FRANCE

'Chaos' Seen Reigning Over Nation's Radio Waves (Axel Odelberg; SVENSKA DAGBLADET, 2 Nov 81) .....	36
---	----

## WORLDWIDE AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

INDIAN SATELLITE CHANNEL--Indian news will reach Bahrain quicker in the new year. A leading news agency, the UNITED NEWS OF INDIA, is to open a new satellite channel to the island. Brp Bhaskar, regional manager of UNI, said the present satellite channel to Dubai will be extended to Bahrain. The first satellite news channel between India and the UAE was opened at the beginning of this year. "We have applied to emirate telecommunications to extend the channel to enable us to exchange material with local media including the GULF NEWS AGENCY," Mr Bhaskar said. At the initiative of Kuwait's Ministry of Information, the UNI channel was extended last week for Kuwait Radio and TV. The GULF NEWS AGENCY made news exchange arrangements with another agency, the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA, earlier. [Text] [GF211138 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 21 Dec 81 p 3 GF]

CSO: 5500/2069

## INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

SUBMARINE CABLE LINK WITH MADRAS--The Penang-Madras submarine telephone cable link is now in operation. It was simultaneously launched this afternoon. At the launching, the Indian minister of communications, Mr Stephen, spoke through the telephone cable link with the Malaysian acting minister of energy, post and telecommunications, Datuk Sri Shariff Ahmad. The 126-million ringgit project is part of the Indian Ocean commonwealth submarine facilities, which would provide access to several countries in the east and the American continent. At the Penang end, the cable circuit would be extended via microwave to earth satellite stations in Malaysia and Singapore. The project was a joint effort of the overseas telecommunications authorities of Malaysia, India, Sri Lanka, Hong Kong, Australia and Canada. [Text] [BK241041 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 24 Dec 81 BK]

CSO: 5500/2069



BRIEFS

BANGLADESH-NEPAL RADIO LINK--Bangladesh and Nepal yesterday concluded a memorandum of understanding providing for the installation of an ultra high frequency (UHF) radio link connecting two terminal telecommunication stations of the two countries, reports BSS. Mr. A'M. Ansanullah, Secretary, Ministry of Posts, Telegraph and Telephone and Mr. Gahendra Bahadur Rajbhandary, Nepalese Ambassador in Bangladesh signed the memorandum on behalf of their respective governments. The proposed UHF radio link is being set up as a part of Asian Telecommunication Net Work to provide direct and reliable telecommunication services between the capital of two neighbouring countries. The main objective of the link is to facilitate promotion of trade, commerce and socio cultural contacts between Nepal and Bangladesh. Bangladesh will donate to Nepal the necessary equipment and will provide technical services for the installation and commissioning of the UHF link. Nepalese side will bear all the local expenses. [Text] [Dacca THE NEW NATION in English 4 Dec 81 p 1]

CSO: 5500/7048

## PROBLEMS OF ALL INDIA RADIO IN NORTHEAST DISCUSSED

Calcutta THE SUNDAY STATESMAN in English 29 Nov 81 p 6

[Article by U. L. Baruah]

[Text] Last year, as Director-General of All India Radio, I received a letter from a friend in Nowgong saying that AIR's Gauhati station could not be heard in his town after sunset due to atmospheric disturbance. While this was not a great surprise, what disturbed us was to discover that Gauhati's regional service was being actively interfered with by a station in Thailand as well as Chinese transmitters, and that we could not increase its power (50 kilowatt medium wave) as we did not have a higher allocation from the International Telecommunication Union.

Medium wave band frequencies and power were regulated at a meeting of the World Administration Radio Conference held in Geneva in 1977 under ITU auspices. We also found that while the Aizwal station (20 kw mw) was not heard in the whole of Mizoram because of hilly terrain and other factors, we did not have adequate power allocation for another centre. In contrast, foreign stations can easily be received in border regions, possibly because our neighbours do not strictly follow ITU regulations. Powerful (50 kw mw) transmitters cannot be operated for long in Kohima or Imphal on account of breakdowns or shortage of power, though the multiplicity of ethnic groups demanding cultural expression calls for more broadcasting time and facilities.

## New Schemes

Mr Vasant Sathe, who recently visited the north-east with a number of officers spoke of ambitious new schemes including a 100 kw mw transmitter at Shillong and new radio stations in Itanagar and Gangtok. The Sixth Plan includes a television centre at Gauhati, upgrading of one of AIR Gauhati's short wave transmitters to 50 kw, upgrading the strength of the Dibrugarh transmitter from 100 to 300 kw, setting up of a 20 kw mw regional radio station at Tura in Meghalaya, and a local radio station at Diphu in Assam. There are also plans to receive programmes direct from the Indian National Satellite when it becomes operational next year.

The fact that only Gauhati will have TV in the Sixth Plan will provoke charges of unequal treatment from other north-eastern towns. I understand that a number of TV sets in Mizoram receive Bangladesh programmes. Whether a composite programme for the entire region, possibly with different audio channels, prepared at

Shillong or Gauhati could not be fed to the satellite for direct reception is a possibility that must be explored. Considering the area's backwardness, generous investment in TV might look like supplying cake instead of bread, but it also has to be admitted that the north-east's rich cultural heritage not only needs creative exposure to itself, but to the rest of the country.

With limited development and circulation of the print media, radio continues to be the most important channel of mass communication in the region even though the service is not always adequate or satisfactory. It is, therefore, important to improve AIR services. If ITU restrictions prevent an increase in the power of Gauhati's transmission, Akashvani must consider an adequate station for Tezpur to cover central Assam for which the frequency allocation exists. Similarly, if the culturally conscious Bodos are to be well served, we should have a radio station at Kokrajhar or Goalpara. The draft Sixth Plan provided 20 kw mw radio stations for both places, but they were given up for financial reasons.

If one looks at the coverage problem of Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar is not perhaps the best location for a high-power transmitter. Because of power shortage, the immediate plan is for a 20 kw mw transmitter. The capital of Arunachal must, of course, have a radio station, but there is a need for one or more transmitters to be linked to it. Arunachal's demographic pattern, with people then concentrating round newly emerging administrative centres, prompted a plan in the early sixties to provide low power local radio stations at a number of places. Such stations were in fact established at Passigh, Tezu, and later at Tawang. But the difficulty of running a large number of small units with staff from other States induced the view that Arunachal could be more conveniently served by powerful transmitters from Dibrugarh and Tezpur. However, since the Gauhati station was not able to cover the whole of the Brahmaputra valley, Dibrugarh had to be linked to Gauhati to provide a regional service in Assamese. Nevertheless, Dibrugarh still broadcasts short services in a large number of languages and dialects of Arunachal Pradesh for three hours every day.

Low population density and difficult terrain may make it not worthwhile or feasible to cover a whole region in the medium wave. AIR claimed in early 1980 that 73% of the population in Assam was so served; 50% in Meghalaya, expected to go up to 75% when the 100 kw Shillong transmitter is commissioned; 99% in Nagaland and Manipur; 75% in Arunachal, and 82% in Mizoram. The national average was about 90%. But these figures must be taken with a pinch of salt on account of the level of interference which leads to erosion in coverage. Upgrading Dibrugarh from 100 to 300 kw may not lead to any significant increase in listening area for it is meant only to protect existing broadcasts from outside interference. But installation of powerful transmitters in Shillong and Itanagar would of course mean extension.

#### Short Wave

However, considering medium wave's propagation characteristics, hundred per cent coverage of the entire region by this mode might prove unduly costly. While frequency modulation is the answer to interference-free broadcasting, AIR must make use of higher frequency short wave broadcasting to support medium wave services.

AIR has invested little in short wave broadcasting, and the medium-power (mostly 10 kw) short wave transmitters used have not been improved at all. Only one of the two 10 kw sw transmitters in Gauhati will be upgraded during the Sixth Plan to provide a composite service to the tribal elite throughout the north-east. The other one, which supports Gauhati's regional service, also needs to be upgraded, though both transmitters have completed their useful life and should really be replaced.

Short wave support is also necessary in Itanagar and Aizwal, if not Kohima (which already has a low-power short wave transmitter) and Imphal. While the Planning Commission will have to be persuaded to provide funds for new transmitters, replacement can be financed out of AIR's own resources which are the commercial revenue accumulating in what is known as the non-lapsable fund meant for improving existing facilities but not creation of new assets except for revenue earning commercial centres.

Demands for regular programmes in the languages and dialects of small tribal groups have been too readily conceded over the years. News bulletins are now broadcast in more than 30 tribal dialects, in addition to Assamese and Nefamese, which is a variant of the same language. Most dialect programmes serve as an useful forum for cultural expression, and possibly help to strengthen ethnic identity. But whether they also supply listeners' information needs is a matter for survey and study. The Gauhati short wave transmitter now carries programmes in Mizo, Khasi, Jaintia, Garo, and Karbi in the mornings and evenings, and entertainment for the troops in the afternoons. When replaced by a 50 kw transmitter, it will be expected to broadcast sophisticated composite services with the music of all the tribes, (along with Indian and Western music) as well as news and information, possibly in English for the tribal elite.

#### Ethnic Identity

This seems to be the beginning of a realization that short duration programmes in a number of dialects might help ethnic identification but not satisfy genuine communication requirements. The need is for programmes that would appeal to a larger community. Nothing integrates more than sharing the same programme, whether it entertains or seeks to do more. While Delhi broadcasts news and comment in Nefamese, it has to be ascertained whether Assamese broadcasts from Dibrugarh serve Arunachal as well. Dibrugarh broadcasts regular programmes in seven Arunachal dialects (Idu, Tansa, Nocte, Wanchoo Nishi, Apatani, and Adi) while Tagin and Khamti are soon to be added. Kohima and Imphal broadcast in a larger number of dialects including Angami Ao, Sema, Lotha, Rangra, Kolyak, Tankhul, Mao, Kabui, Thadau, Phom, Chang and Zeliang. If justice is to be done to programmes in all these languages, and they are to be effective vehicles of communication, both Kohima and Imphal need another primary broadcasting channel each.

The question the authorities must address themselves is whether it is necessary to broadcast news and information programmes in all these languages, or whether a more sustaining longer programme of a composite nature with cultural items drawn from many groups, but with news and information in one or two more widely understood languages, should not ultimately prove more satisfying to the listening public.

Any communication policy for the north-east must take into consideration not only the need for cultural expression, but also dissemination of relevant information for nation-building and development. How many languages the broadcast media makes use of and where, are important matters of cultural policy; they cannot be left to broadcasters and bureaucrats alone.

The liberal hope that regional, caste, or tribal loyalties will one day disappear as education and development spread has been belied throughout the world. The ethnic phenomenon in the north-east is as much a result of official policy as of competition for scarce resources. The role played by communication in general in the process of group identification and conflict is a subject that deserves study. The role of broadcasting in the process of national integration and development in the region also merits examination. In the meantime, investment in necessary hardware should be given high priority.

CSO: 5500/7047

INDIA

BRIEFS

SUBMARINE CABLE LINK WITH UAE--India and the UAE are to be linked through submarine cables. An agreement for this has been reached in New Delhi. This was announced by Communications Minister C. M. Stephen in Madras today while inaugurating the first international telecommunications cable link between Madras and Penang. He said the cable link with the Gulf will complete the submarine cable network between India and the rest of the world. The Madras-Penang cable connects India with the countries in the Eastern Hemisphere. [BK241145 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 24 Dec 81 BK]

CSO: 5500/2069



JAPAN

BRIEFS

'HIMAWARI II' IN STATIONARY ORBIT--Tokyo Dec 19 KYODO--"Himawari (Sunflower) II," a meteorological satellite, has become stationary at a point 140 degrees east longitude as planned, with the apparatus aboard operating normally, the National Space Development Agency (NASDA) said Saturday. The satellite will begin functioning as a "space meteorological observatory" under the jurisdiction of the meteorological agency next Monday, taking over the role of its predecessor, "Himawari," Japan's first meteorological satellite. "Himawari II" was launched from the NASDA rocket center on Tanegashima Island, Kagoshima Prefecture, on August 11. It was the first time that Japan has succeeded in launching a stationary satellite on its own. It will send pictures of cloud formations over the globe at the rate of one every three hours to the agency's meteorological satellite center at Kiyose, near Tokyo. Weather data from planes and ships will also be relayed to the center by the satellite. The expected life span of "Himawari II" is three years and a half. [Text] [OW191133 Tokyo KYODO in English 0037 GMT 19 Dec 81]

CSO: 5500/2069

**MORE TV BOOSTER STATIONS FOR PAKISTAN PLANNED**

GF301455 Karachi DAWN in English 29 Nov 81 p 10

[Excerpts] Maj Gen Mujibur Rahman Khan, information secretary and chairman of Pakistan Television Corporation, said in Karachi last evening that three more boosters were being set up for larger coverage by the PTV network.

He was speaking at a ceremony to mark the best TV commercial awards competition for the year 1980-81 at Hotel Inter-Continental. He presented 20 awards to the winning advertising agencies.

The three booster stations were being set up at Razmuk, Sibi and Pasrur. At present there are five centers and 12 booster stations in the country.

In addition to this, he said, the government was also studying plans of a separate channel for educational programs.

For the guidance of the advertisers and the advertising agencies, a code of conduct has been prepared which will soon be made public, the information secretary said.

The advertising agencies will be consulted before the code is made public. They will also be represented at its central advisory committee.

Agency reports add:

Maj Gen Mujib said this "ethical code" was being prepared in accordance with the government's "sincere efforts" to introduce Islamic system within the country, an objective towards which good progress had been made already.

He said it was in this context that the government was keeping in view the improvement of the mass media, and added that the president of Pakistan had stated anti-Islamic activities would not be permitted in this sector.

Earlier, Mr Ziaddin Jeddi, controller, sales, PTV, in his brief welcome address said that the advertising companies were cooperating with the PTV authorities in ensuring that commercial ads shown on TV were in keeping with national values.

CSO: 5500/4524



## BRIEFS

**DIRECT SATELLITE LINK LIKELY**--Pakistan is expected to have a direct and regular link with satellite and the resultant hookup facilities instead of buying time for the satellite on adhoc basis, it is learnt. A committee has been constituted by the Federal Government to assess a proposal in this regard, particularly, with regard to cost-benefit analysis, present requirement of the facility and identification of the clients, prospects of private sector interest in availing the facility, and modus operandi of the satellite link. The committee consists of representatives of Ministries of Information and Broadcasting, Commerce (EPB), Communication (T and T), Foreign Affairs, Planning Division, Health Division and the Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 6 Dec 81 p 8]

**KARACHI TELEX SHORTAGE**--There are about 1,800 pending applications for telex connections in Karachi, it is learnt. The demand cannot be met because of the shortage of equipment--cable pairs--a major portion of which is imported in bulk for the entire country. The General Manager of the Southern Telecommunications, Mr. Wali Mohammad, said there are about 1,550 telex subscribers in Karachi, and 1200 more lines will be provided during the next 18 months. He said, with the installation of the electronic exchange equipment on I.I. Chundrigar Road, the requirement of cable pairs would also increase. It is hoped that by the time expansion of the exchange is completed, the required number of cables will also be made available. The installation charges for telex is Rs. 2,000 and the annual line rent is Rs 25,000 plus the line charges. On an average the annual income is Rs. 12 million. The priorities fixed for telex service by the Government are (1) government, semi-government departments, embassies (2) agents of cooperating international telecommunication services, airlines and their international authorised carriers; (3) nationalised industries and engineering consultants banks, newspapers and news agencies; (4) other commercial organisations paying income tax or super tax upto Rs 50,000 a year. Now, in the priority list the Carpet exporters have also been included provided they export Rs 10 million worth of carpets. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 14 Dec 81 p 10]

CSO: 5500/4527

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

MICROWAVE USED IN TELEPHONE SERVICE

OW230913 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] According to a RENMIN YOUDIAN BAO report, in the past 2 years, the Posts and Telecommunications Ministry has scored initial results in using microwave circuits to open up domestic long-distance telephone services. Now, microwave circuits are being used in the newly opened long-distance automatic and semi-automatic dialing services in 15 provincial capitals in China. Together with 8 other cities, whose telephone services are linked to Beijing and Shanghai by electric cable, the total is 23 cities. Meanwhile, rental service is available for international and domestic long-distance telephone circuits handled by operators.

The use of microwave circuits has relieved the tension in communications in some cities at and above the level of provincial capitals. Meanwhile, quality and service of communications have somewhat improved. This year, floods in the southwest and the northwest damaged the overhead open-wire lines and the electric cable circuits, but microwave communications remained undisrupted.

China is experiencing great shortage of wired circuits, so it is very important to make full use of the existing microwave circuits. However, only 28 percent of the microwave circuits that possess communication capacity are being used. Moreover, the microwave circuits in commission have not been fully used. This question that involves policy and management is badly in need of a solution.

CSO: 5500/2069

## BRIEFS

THIRD EARTH SATELLITE STATION--Taipei, 28 Dec (CNA)--Communications Minister Lien Chan Monday morning pushed the button putting the nation's third earth satellite station into official operation at the Taipei communications center in Yangmingshan near suburban Taipei. The inauguration of the earth station is one of activities commemorating the centennial anniversary of China's telecommunications operation. At an opening ceremony, Minister Lien said that the US dollars 6 million Taipei No. 3 earth station will ensure the Republic of China's reliability in its telecommunications services with foreign countries and meet the public demands for future telecommunications expansion program in the country. A spokesman for the communications center said the No. 3 earth station was designed for integration with Intersat V series, and it was completed in October this year. He said the new station's antenna has a titled reflector beam wave-guide to accommodate it with the single bull gear design. The entire structure weighs 270 tons. The station was constructed for telecommunications in the Pacific area. The communications center also has two other earth stations, the first completed in 1969, and the second in 1974. The first operates in the Pacific Ocean region, while the second serves the Indian Ocean region. [Text] [OW281019 Taipei CNA in English 0934 GMT 28 Dec 81]

CSO: 5500/2069

REPORT ON POOR TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION IN SOFIA, WAYS TO IMPROVE IT

Sofia IMPULS in Bulgarian 10 Nov 81 p 1

[Letter from Minister of Communications Pando Vanchev to Director of Sofia Telegraph and Telephone Stations Kosta Petkov: "In the Spirit of the Congress's Decisions--Telephone Communications up to World Standard in the Capital the Strategic Goal"]

[Text] On 8 November Minister of Communications Pando Vanchev held a meeting with the deputy ministers, directors and chief specialists of the ministry and the directors of enterprises in the capital.

He acquainted those in attendance with the decisions of the Secretariat of the BCP Central Committee regarding fulfillment of the tasks set in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's report to the National Conference with party, state, economic and social activists held on 24 October 1981. He then dwelt in detail on the tasks that confront the national communication system resulting from these decisions.

Finally, Minister Vanchev read a letter to the Director of Sofia Telegraph and Telephone Stations Kosta Petkov, which we publish herewith.

To Comrade Kosta Petkov, director of Sofia Telegraph and Telephone Stations.

Comrade Petkov:

I address you and the entire STTS labor collective in alarm over the poor quality of the telephone service in Sofia. Unfortunately, despite the significant development and modernization of communications in the country the management of the ministry reports that the quality of telephone communications in the capital still does not come up to world standard: in many cases dialing is difficult, sometimes poor or wrong connections are made, there are instances of crosstalk, the noise on some of the lines is above permissible standards, the number of service impairments is still unjustifiably large and the organization and technology of remedying them are not sufficiently good or efficient. Observations show that most complaints from citizens are due simultaneously to subjective factors and some objective

causes occasioned by the general technical backwardness of the sector. As you know, in order to overcome this unsatisfactory condition, the management of the ministry, with the active participation of a wide circle of specialists, made a thorough critical analysis of the deficiencies in the operation of the Sofia telephone system and assigned the task of a special report for its improvement. At the same time a special plan-program for improving the quality of telephone communications in Sofia was formulated and carried out. In addition, much socioeconomic explanatory work was carried out regarding the exceptional role and importance that telephone communications have for the fulfillment of the decisions of the Twelfth BCP Congress and of Comrade Todor Zhivkov's personal instructions regarding the development of the country's communications. We know that, as a result of the organization that was created, the labor collectives of communications units in the capital accomplished a significant amount of work and continue to accomplish the goals targeted in the program and although improvement in the quality of telephone communications is a protracted process, the first positive results are already felt. What are these?

- the traffic-carrying capacity of the exchanges has been increased;
- equipment maintenance and the elimination of service impairments have been improved;
- a start has been made towards future flexible control of telephone communications in Sofia through a central control room;
- equipment for the automatic monitoring of service impairments in telephone exchanges is being built urgently;
- meetings have been held with key bodies of the communications industry regarding improvement in the quality of the telephone equipment produced in our country;
- qualifying courses and examinations have been conducted;
- significant work has been done to protect communications equipment by monitoring and sealing with lead;
- the network of outdoor dial telephones has been expanded.

The balance sheet shows that the results of the fulfillment of the program for high-quality telephone communications in Sofia are positive. This important fact ensues naturally from the creative efforts that have been made and is confirmed by comparative analyses. But the management of the ministry realizes that the work done so far, though large in amount, is only a good beginning.

The technical state of the telephone equipment in Sofia and the experience accumulated thus far oblige the ministry to take additional measures and to concentrate the creative efforts of communications workers and specialists in the capital in the following strategic directions:

1. High quality and high efficiency through new construction of modern telephone equipment!



2. Satisfactory quality and good efficiency through expansion and making good use of presently existing equipment and through new methods and means for its maintenance.

3. High-standard and trouble-free service to citizens through improvement of existing technologies of telephone service and introduction of new ones.

Obviously, our future operation will involve significant financial difficulties (we do not have sufficient means of our own for development) and problems in communications production (our industry cannot meet our needs). Despite this, the management has set itself the goal, however, of thoroughly solving the difficulties which result directly or indirectly from subjective factors.

The capital has a central place in the ministry's plans for the quantitative and qualitative development of the country's communications. In this connection, one of the most urgent and fundamental strategic goals of the management now is this: TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS IN SOFIA AT THE WORLD STANDARD. To accomplish this great goal, I suggest that the collective which you head, Comrade K. Petkov, accept the following basic tasks and indices for upgrading the quality of telephone communications in Sofia:

First: increasing the number of calls successfully put through. This index must shortly reach 50 percent (as against the 35 percent that has been reached).

Second: decreasing the cases of the technical unserviceability of telephone equipment that give rise to poor, noisy, wrong, double etc. connections. This index must not be more than 3 percent (as against the 8 percent that has been reached). Our aim must be to reduce them to a minimum.

Third: reducing the overloading of exchanges. As soon as possible this index must be no more than 5 percent (as compared with the 13 percent that has been reached).

Fourth: reducing the complaints about out-of-order telephones. The job of maintaining the telephone system in Sofia is to be organized in such a way that reports of out-of-order telephones shall not be more than 1 percent of the stations, and cases of service impairment remedied outside the monitoring period shall not exceed 3 percent (as against the 2 and 6 percent respectively that have been reached).

Fifth: reducing the number of out-of-order coin telephones. This index must not be more than 3 percent (as against the 7 percent that has been reached).

Sixth: reducing the number of telephone calls from Sofia to other cities put through outside the monitoring period. This index must not exceed 3 percent (as against the 7 percent that has been reached). This index must soon be reduced still more.

Seventh: reducing the number of unfulfilled orders for long-distance calls. This index must not exceed 0.05 percent (as against the 0.10 percent that has been reached).

Eighth: there must not be a single accusation of inaccurately selected telephone calls.

A decisive rise in the quality of telephone communications in the capital and bringing them up to world standard is a complex and protracted process, and the assigned goals can be achieved only by a comprehensive solution of the problems. For this purpose and for further effective fulfillment of the program for raising the quality of telephone communications in the capital you must mobilize the creative efforts of the specialists for final practical implementation of the tasks already assigned:

- devising of a new organizational structure for the administration of the STTS unit and all its links in order to reduce the number of stages involved in the performance of service and to increase the flexibility of management;

- reexamination of the existing, and formulation of new operating and maintenance instructions and regulations so as to bring the quality of telephone communications up to the prescribed parameters by the targeted times;

- reducing citizens' complaints by setting up centralized flexible control of telephone communications in Sofia through control of the entire activity involved in taking complaints and remedying telephone service impairments and through extensive utilization of the capabilities of electronic engineering;

- reorganization and centralization of the entire activity involved in taking applications and authorizing new telephone stations, making use of the existing facilities of the ministry's electronic computer center.

For its part, the ministry will help you by taking on performance of the following more important functions:

- organizing a group of specialists and scientists to assist STTS with effective creative solutions;

- formulating a general plan for the long-term development of telephone communications in Sofia;

- setting up within the new structure of the ministry a traffic-measurement and analysis group to devise methods and technology for comparative quality analysis and to monitor their introduction and application in practice;

- expediting the introduction of progressive Bulgarian and foreign experience in order to raise the quality of telephone services in the capital, through specific proposals lest time and money be frittered away redeveloping things already discovered and experimentally tested in this area.

The management of the ministry is convinced that urgent accomplishment of the targeted organizational, structural and technical measures will raise the quality of telephone communications in Sofia and that by the end of the five-year plan the quality will reach the targeted world standard. In this way the telephone system in our capital will reliably fulfill its great political and socioeconomic function.

6474

CSO: 5500/3004

## DEVELOPING NATIONS DISCUSS TELECOMMUNICATIONS IN RIO

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 29 Oct 81 p 22

[Text] Closing the Telebrasil International Panel yesterday, panel which gathered representatives of the telecommunications sector of 15 countries at the Hotel Nacional for 5 days, Minister of Communications Haroldo Correia de Mattos said that "the crisis we are facing, with the role of negative factors inherent in it, had some positive effects" in the communications sectors. Making an analysis of those effects, the minister, who represented the acting president of the republic at the closing of the panel, emphasized the decline in imports.

"Among those effects is that of having forced us to redouble our efforts to learn the technology and as a result to manufacture equipment nationally, which resulted in a considerable reduction in our imports. With a similar determination, we encouraged foreign companies to set up national branches and encouraged protection for the consolidation of Brazilian companies."

Speaking of the "specific nature" of the panel, which gathers Third World countries, Haroldo de Mattos said:

"I do not believe it an exaggeration to say that the North-South dialog is a historic challenge to be quickly overcome to avoid risks capable of compromising essential values of civilization and even our survival."

### Recommendations

The president of Telebrasil, Helvecio Gilson, said in his closing speech that the recommendations of the roundtables "will reach a high level."

"The North-South dialog will only have sense and effectiveness if we carry out a frank South-South dialog. This event in all its manifestations, because of its importance, will be institutionalized. We are beginning to understand that we have to add a cultural view to the technical and political dimensions of communications. It is important to find effective means of commerce so that exchanges between developing countries can be intensified. Human resources must be highly valued and exchange should be encouraged for their development."



Helvecio Gilso also expressed his thanks to several persons: the participants, the lecturers, the director-editor-chief of O GLOBO, Roberto Marinho, who opened the working sessions, and to Minister Haroldo de Mattos, among others.

A proposal by the Paraguayan delegation, made in a plenary session, that the Telebrasil International Panel, which dealt with the subject "The Future of Telecommunications in Developing Countries," be held every 4 years with the name International Telecommunications and Data Conference of Developing Countries was accepted. The first of the series will be held in Rio in 1983.

#### Domestic Satellite

Minister of Communications Haroldo Correia de Mattos said yesterday in Rio that the Brazilian trade balance will not be harmed by the installation of the domestic satellite system because there will be a clause stipulating exports to be fulfilled by the foreign company.

Until tomorrow, the minister of communications will receive proposals for the installation of the satellite. These offers are made on the basis of a requirement by the Ministry. There are five companies interested in the installation of the domestic satellite in Brazil, two of them American, two French and one Canadian.

Minister of Communications Haroldo Correia de Mattos, yesterday inaugurated the center for the training of middle-level technicians and technologists in communications at the Estacio de Sa Integrated Faculties as a result of agreements between the teaching institution and the Standard Electric and Cobra Companies.

8908

CSO: 5500/2058

SATELLITE PROPOSALS PRESENTED BY INTERNATIONAL CONSORTIUMS

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 31 Oct 81 p 9

[Text] Two international consortiums, the Spaar, consisting of the SED System of Canada and the Hughes Company of the United States, and the consortium made up of Ford, Philco and Thompson CSP, also of the United States, and Aerospaciale of France, yesterday presented the Ministry of Communications with their preliminary proposals for supplying the Brazilian domestic satellite which should go into operation in March 1985. The two consortiums competing in providing the satellite will have a deadline of 15 February for presenting the final plans to be judged by an interministerial commission made up of representatives of the Ministries of Communications, Mines and Energy and Foreign Affairs.

The secretary general of the Ministry of Communications, Romulo Villar Furtado, said that five companies showed an interest initially in manufacturing the Brazilian satellite: Matra and Aerospaciale of France; Spaar of Canada and Hughes and Ford of the United States. The French Government decided that only Aerospaciale should represent France. It concluded by joining up with other U.S. companies. Yesterday, the consortium headed by Aerospaciale suggested to the Ministry that in order to speed up the consideration of the proposals, since there are only two competitors, the proposals presented should be considered final and not preliminary. The Spaar consortium was against the suggestion because the part having to do with investments in the plan has not yet been defined.

The secretary general of the Ministry said the two consortiums know that the Brazilian Government will choose the proposal that will best respond to three points: good financing terms, the export of Brazilian products in the amount of money the country will have to use to import the equipment for the satellite, as a minimum, and the transfer of technology to Brazil.

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CSO: 5500/2058

## BRAZIL

### USE OF MEDIUMWAVE RADIO BROADCASTING TO BE DISCUSSED

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 10 Nov 81 p 6

[Text] The second session of the Regional Mediumwave Broadcasting Administrative Conference began yesterday. Gathered together for six weeks are delegations from 32 countries. In addition to other questions, they will decide on whether to maintain the present spacing of 10 kilohertz between channels--as Brazil wants--or to adopt a spacing of 9 kilohertz.

The objective of the conference is the regulation of the use of the band of frequencies allocated for mediumwave radiobroadcasting by the 32 countries which make up Region 2 of the International Telecommunications Region. Through the regulations approved at the conference, the delegates seek to put an end to the problem of channel interference.

#### Purpose

In March last year, the first session of the conference was held in Buenos Aires. It established the technical bases for planning mediumwave radiobroadcasting in Region 2, something which will be done in the next 6 weeks.

The main points to be advocated by Brazil are the use of exclusive channels by other countries and the maintenance of the 10KHz spacing between channels. According to the president of the conference and chief of the Brazilian delegation, the secretary general of the Ministry of Communications, Romulo Villar Furtado, the majority of countries support the maintenance of that spacing.

"The reduction of spacing from 10KHz to 9KHz was initially proposed by the United States and had the support of many delegations, which presented as main arguments that reduction of incompatibilities between transmitting stations of the region and the increase in the number of channels would make it possible to eliminate possible interference between Region 2 and Regions 1 and 3, which have already adopted a spacing of 9KHz in 1975," explained the Media Coordinating Office of the Ministry of Communications.

Romulo Villar Furtado added that the reduction desired by some countries, today fewer than when the idea was proposed, makes possible the increase in the number of stations but causes an increase in the potential for interference between adjacent channels.

In Brazil, according to Romulo Villar Furtado, there are 1,400 radio stations in operation. With a spacing of 10KHZ it is practically impossible to create new channels in Rio, Sao Paulo and Curitiba, which would be possible with the adoption of the 9KHz spacing. In the rest of the country, however, particularly in the north, there is still much space for new stations.

The other questions to be decided in the conference are: resolutions on incompatibility, establishment of procedures to be followed for possible modifications of the plan and duration of the plan. Governor Chagas Freitas, Minister of Communications Haroldo Correia de Mattos and Secretary General of the International Telecommunications Union Mohamed Mili, opened the conference.

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CSO: 5500/2058

# MARITIME SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS TO BEGIN OPERATIONS

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 15 Nov 81 p 36

[Text] Maritime satellite communications via INMARSAT--International Maritime Satellite Organization--are going to be in operation in February next year. This will make it possible for Brazilian shipowners and interested shipowners who can install satellite terminals aboard ships to have a direct dialing or international direct dialing telephone and a telex with automatic access to any place in the world. To iron out the final details on this installation, the director general of INMARSAT, Olof Lundberg came to Brazil yesterday, landing at the Rio de Janeiro International Airport. Tomorrow he will go to Brasilia to meet with Ministry of Communications authorities.

INMARSAT is an international consortium of 36 countries and has the objective of operating satellites for exclusively maritime communications. Brazil is a member of the body and Brazilian flag ships may begin to use satellite services in 1982 to improve their communications with land without the present limitations of shortwave.

Olof Lundberg did not choose to say much on technical details because he is still going to meet with Brazilian authorities, however, he confirmed the beginning of INMARSAT activities in Brazil in February next year and he expects "everything will come out right." In negotiations with the Ministry of Communications, Lundberg is going to deal with the improvements and use of satellites in other services. It is the first time he has come to Brazil and last Thursday he gave a lecture on the use of INMARSAT in Santiago, Chile. He gave the same lecture in Buenos Aires, from where he came yesterday. On the possibilities that other South American countries may participate in INMARSAT, he said he expects a larger number of them in the consortium in coming years. At present, however, only Brazil, Argentina and Chile are part of it.

The president of the INMARSAT Council in EMBRATEL [Brazilian Telecommunications Inc], Luiz Francisco Perrone, who yesterday received Olof Lundberg at the airport, says the satellites are going to provide Brazilian shipowners with a closer contact with their ships, allowing them to reroute them for certain cargoes or to put in at other ports, gaining days in the operations of the ships. Perrone believes that because of that better management "the shipowner will pay willingly for one of those terminals because the daily operational cost of the ship is very high."

"At the beginning of the organization of INMARSAT," said Perrone, "those are the two great advantages: More safety of life at sea and better management of the fleet underway. As of February next year, Brazilian shipowners may carry out that operation tranquilly."

NEW COMMUNICATIONS LAW UNDER STUDY FOR NEW SERVICES

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 22 Nov 81 p 18

[Text] The new telecommunications law under study at Planalto Palace will regulate the use of several services introduced into the country recently, among them video text, data transmission network and marine and aviation communications. The draft law, under study since 1968, has 104 articles and proposes a rational use of the means of communications, excluding the regulation of services of cable distribution and radiobroadcasting, which will require special legislation.

The draft of the new code was completed by the Ministry of Communications during the term of Minister Hygino Corsetti, however, it was returned to the Ministry of Communications by Planalto Palace several times because various questions required new discussions. This time the technicians of the Ministry believe that it will be approved, particularly because the present Telecommunications Code, written in 1962, is outdated and does not respond to the modern services in the sector of telecommunications.

The present minister, Haroldo Mattos, decided to prepare a draft which excluded specific legislation for radiobroadcasting and cable distribution. In another draft prepared during the Geisel Administration, when Euclides Quandt de Oliveira was minister of communications, an overall legislation was envisioned. The radiobroadcasting law is already being studied in the General Secretariat of the Ministry and the completion of the draft law is expected within 2 years.

The Directives

According to the draft law under study at Planalto, the user of the telephone system will pay more for the service as of the effective date of the law. Fixed percentages for the calculation of telephone rates are stipulated. The law establishes remunerable capital at 12 percent and the amount for expansion and improvement of services at 25 percent. The establishment of a share for the payment of expenses and installation is also foreseen.



The rate costs up to now have been calculated on the basis of covering expenses, remuneration of capital and rates of inflation. The introduction of the percentage for expansion and improvement is the result of the incorporation of the National Telecommunications Fund into the ordinary revenues of the nation.

The system of self-financing already applied by TELEBRAS [Brazilian Telecommunications, Inc] will also be assimilated by the new law. According to regulations already effective, the user of the TELEBRAS system will make regular payments for the acquisition of a telephone, receiving in exchange some TELEBRAS shares which are not negotiable on the stock exchange. In answer to a request by the Real Estate Commission, the draft contains the elimination of the transfer of those shares, allowing the issuance of profit shares or other property documents negotiable on the stock exchange.

The users, according to the draft law, will finance the installation of rural telephones since it is stipulated that the system of self-financing will not be extended to the installation of any equipment other than that of the basic telephone system.

One of the services introduced recently, data communications, will be the exclusive monopoly of TELEBRAS and the companies associated with it.

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CSO: 5500/2058

BRAZIL

BRIEFS

TELECOMMUNICATIONS TRAINING CENTER--Minister of Communications Haroldo Correia de Mattos yesterday inaugurated three laboratores for the training of technicians at a high level in telecommunications and digital techniques at the Estacio de Sa Integrated Faculties. The laboratories were installed through an agreement between the faculty, Cobra Computers and Standard Electric, with investments of \$570 million. According to faculty President Gen Luis Francisco Monteiro de Barros, the purpose of the course is the training of technicians in 3 years to take care of the present needs of the market. He said the telecommunications area is costly and that only those who are willing to make investments should enter into it. The minister inaugurated the computer and digital technology training center and the rural and public telephone plants. The equipment installed in the campus of the school is the most modern. In the company-university agreement, the first in that field in Brazil, the faculty provided physical space and the companies provided the equipment. The laboratories will operate during the day for training clients and officials of the two companies and during the night for the training of students. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 29 Oct 81 p 5] 8908

CSO: 5500/2058



## INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

NEW ARAB SATELLITES--Qatari Transportation and Communications Ministry under-secretary Ahmad 'Ali Mairafiyah announced today that the Arab Organization of Space Telecommunications will have three satellites. Two of these satellites will be in space and the third one will be a reserve satellite stored underground. He added that the Organization of Space Telecommunications will launch its first satellite in February 1984. The second satellite will be launched in mid-1984. He noted that the space telecommunications network will help the Arab countries in various scientific, cultural and social fields.  
[GF151319 Doha QNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 14 Dec 81 GF]

CSO: 5500/2069

## BRIEFS

CONFERENCE WITH JAPANESE TV--The delegation of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran currently visiting Japan met with the general director and chairman of the board of directors of Japanese television yesterday. During the meeting both sides discussed means of bolstering relations between the two establishments in the technical and programming fields. The members of the Iranian delegation visited the headquarters of the Japanese Government's Islamic Federation yesterday. They met with a number of brother and sister Japanese Muslims and held talks with them on the Islamic revolution, Iran's stand on the war which the agent Iraqi regime has imposed on Iran and on other international issues. [Text] [GPO41704 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 4 Dec 81]

NEW RADIO TRANSMITTER--According to a Central News Unit report, a radio transmitter named after martyr Hashemi-Nezhad, situated 25 km west of Mashhad, was inaugurated this morning by managing director of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic, Mohammed Hashemi. The Hashemi-Nezhad central transmitter is comprised of four transmitters, three 100-kw and one 50-kw transmitters, and covers most cities in the Khorasan Province. One of the powerful antennae of this transmitter, being one of the tallest in the country, is 254 meters. [LD040325 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Dec 81]

CSO: 5500/5314

## ISRAEL

### JEWISH AGENCY OPERATING NEWS AGENCY

TA270606 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 27 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Hundreds of Jewish newspapers throughout the world as well as radio stations and Jewish organizations are now enjoying current information on Israel which reaches them weekly through a new news agency: JNI, Jerusalem News International [acronym and name of news agency given in English]. This news agency has been activated by the Jewish agency's information department. Our correspondent, Avraham Ban-Melekh, says that recently the Organization of Jewish Press in the United States has also become a subscriber to this news agency.

[Begin recording] [Ben-Melekh] telex machines in a Bet Hakerem district house in Jerusalem have, for the last few months, been transmitting information, commentaries and reviews to hundreds of subscribers throughout the world. The JNI staff from Jerusalem broadcast in English, French and Spanish to newspapers and radio stations in the United States, South America, Europe and Australia. Dan Li'on, a member of the Jewish agency's information department and one of the editors of JNI, says: We provide the diaspora with news material which the regular news agencies do not deal with.

The material is being transmitted by telex to a distribution center in the United States, and from there by air mail to more than 130 newspapers. Among the subscribers are also dozens of newspapers in Europe and South America. [end recording]

CSO: 5500/2069

UNDERWATER CABLE CONNECTS THREE CONTINENTS

AB212202 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Excerpts] The minister of information and telecommunications, Djibo Ka, this afternoon performed the inaugural ceremony of the 3,367 kilometer underwater cable which will link three continents--Europe, Africa and the Americans. Laying the first section of the underwater cable, Djibo Ka said this ceremony is a symbol for us:

[Begin recording] It is a symbol of friendship, solidarity and international cooperation between various people from various continents. It is Senegal's desire to give a message to the peoples of the world expressing to them its ardent faith in the cooperations among nations and to participate actively in the establishment of a new just international economic order, more balanced and founded upon mutual respect. I am stressing this because this desire was also expressed by President Abdou Diouf as soon as he took over the reins of government, and this is the will which guides the government's action in the field of telecommunications in particular. That is why it is with great joy that I am performing this ceremony in the presence of these two ambassadors whose countries are friends of Senegal.

This ceremony also signifies for us the confidence we have in the future of international telecommunications which is the major means for bringing nations and peoples together. President Abdou Diouf has given us directives which will make Senegal the actual (?junction) of international telecommunications and we can assure you that everything will be done to achieve this objective. [end recording]

This new system will be an international one aimed at giving high quality and efficient international telecommunications service throughout the duration of its life which experts estimate at a minimum of 25 years. This Atlantic underwater cable will also make possible a greater diversification of the flow of our international telecommunications traffic and will contribute to the growth of the quality of service given to consumers of international telecommunications in Senegal.

CSO: 5500/2069

# SIX COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITES LAUNCHED

LD181058 Moscow TASS in English 1052 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow 18 Dec (TASS)--Artificial earth satellites, radio-3, radio-4, radio-5, radio-6, radio-7 and radio-8 were launched in the Soviet Union on December 17. All the six satellites were orbited by one carrier rocket.

The satellites have on board apparatus for communication between radio hams and a radio telemetric system for transmitting back to earth data on the work of the onboard apparatus.

All the six satellites are following orbits close to the calculated ones. Their initial parameters are: the period of revolution--120.9 min, maximum distance from the earth (apogee)--1,794 kilometres, minimum distance from the earth (perigee)--1,685 kilometres, the orbit's inclination--83 degrees.

The apparatus aboard the satellites is functioning normally. Sessions of communications via the satellites will be held according to program. Data needed for organizing communication between amateur radio operators will be published in the press.

Ground receiving and command centres control the work of the satellites as well as receive and process the incoming information.

The international registration index of the "radio" satellites is RS.

The satellites radio-3, radio-4, radio-5, radio-6, radio-7, radio-8, and the ground receiving and command centres were created by organizations of radio hams of the USSR who dedicate the launching of these satellites to the 40th anniversary of the victory of Soviet troops near Moscow.

CSO: 5500/2069

USSR

## USSR-INDIA MULTICHANNEL COMMUNICATIONS LINK

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 3 Nov 81 p 3

[Unsigned article: "Communications Over the Himalayas"]

[Text] Reliable direct multichannel communications now exist between the USSR and India - two friendly countries. The line consists of three segments: one passes through this country from Moscow to the village of Dangara (Tadzhik SSR). The second segment, in India, passes from Delhi to a troposcatter station near the village Charar-i-Sharif. Finally, the "heart" of the link, there is a specially created troposphere segment.

The creators of this principally new communications link - specialists at the State Scientific-Research Institute for Radio (NIIR) - requested TASS correspondent B. Grishchenko to tell its story.

NIIR Chief V.P. Minashin recalled that in 1977 the governments of the USSR and India, striving for further development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation and ascribing major importance to the establishment of a direct communications link between the two countries, agreed to create such a link having a capacity of 12 telephone channels.

This agreement was preceded by joint experimental research on superlong-range ultrashort wave troposcatter propagation using mobile equipment which was developed specially at our Institute. As a result, the most favorable sites for building the stations were selected. The distance between them is 700 kilometers.

Both sides undertook all possible efforts to bring the link on line as soon as possible. The USSR developed the design, and built and delivered to India the DTR-12 troposcatter communications equipment; our country also provided technical assistance in installation, adjustment and start-up.

In turn, the Indian specialists fabricated and delivered to the USSR two 900-square-meter antennas and cooperated in installing them. All of the remaining devices on the Soviet side were made in the USSR, while those on the Indian side were made in India.

The operating principle of the troposcatter link was described by Doctor of Technical Sciences A.S. Nemirovskiy, NIIR laboratory Chief: the information to be transmitted modulates the frequency of the radio signal. The signal is then translated to the microwave band - about 1000 MHz - is amplified and sent into the troposphere by the transmitting antenna.

Heterogeneities -- clouds, air strata with different temperatures, etc. -- always exist there at an altitude of several kilometers. These cause the signal to be scattered in all directions, with a small portion reaching the receiving antenna. The receiver performs the reverse conversion: the transmitted messages are extracted from the radio signal.

In order to understand more fully the difficulties in providing the necessary received signal level, it must be emphasized that an infinitesimally small portion of the transmitted signal reaches the receiving site: its magnitude is characterized by a fraction with a 1 in the numerator and a 1 followed by 26 zeros in the denominator. In addition, fluctuation in the tropospheric heterogeneities causes the signal to undergo so-called fading: effective measures have also been taken to combat this.

In order to provide high communications quality, the radioelectronic equipment at each station consists of a transmitting system which includes two transmitters with 10 kilowatt output power, two transceiving antennas, a receiving system with high-sensitivity low-noise amplifiers (the sensitivity of these amplifiers is tens of times greater than that of ordinary, e.g., radio broadcast, receivers) and systems to combat signal fading which use diversity reception with two antennas and two transmitters, as well as a specially designed multifrequency signal.

The troposcatter communications equipment is housed in several buildings. One of these contains the radioelectronic equipment, another the power equipment, with auxiliary services contained in yet others.

Thus, the direct Moscow-Delhi multichannel link has begun its service for the good of the peoples of these two friendly countries. Soviet-Indian cooperation in all areas is becoming stronger and is developing. This will be promoted by the high technical capabilities of the new "communications bridge": the telephone channels on the link can be multiplexed with telegraphy and telex.

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# COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY CONSTRUCTION LAGGING IN KIRGIZ SSR

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian No 203, 1 Sep 81, p .

[Unsigned article : "Accelerate Construction of Communications Facilities"]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Kirgiz Communist Party and the Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers have examined the question "Concerning acceleration of the construction of telephone and telegraph communications facilities in the city of Frunze".

A decree accepted by the Central Committee of the Kirgiz Communist Party and the Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers points out that the Republic Ministry of Communications has completed a certain amount of work on developing telegraph and telephone communications in the city of Frunze during the 10th five-year plan. The capacity of the city telephone networks amounted to 69,500 numbers, having increased by a factor of 1.5.

Nonetheless, the rate of completion of telephone and telegraph communications facilities in Frunze does not meet published requirements. The number of telephone sets per 100 population remains low in the city. In Frunze alone, more than 73,000 telephone installation orders have not been filled. In spite of the urgent need for bringing them on line immediately, construction of numerous facilities has been unjustifiedly delayed.

Of the 674,000 rubles allocated by the Frunze City Executive Committee for construction of the ATS-9 [automatic telephone exchange], the "Chuypromstroy" trust has expended only 210,000 rubles over a four-year period. Things are no better this year. Of the 340,000 rubles allocated, only 110,000 have been used.

Construction of buildings for the ATS-24, the remote PSK-1000 automatic exchange in the "Vostok-6" micro-district as well as the automated channel switching telegraph center is proceeding slowly.

The construction of these facilities is lagging because the subordinate subdivisions of the Republic Ministry of Construction (Comrade A.N. Kuznetsov) have not handled their assignments conscientiously enough.

The Frunze Party City Committee and City Executive Committee have not taken sufficiently effective measures to accelerate construction, and a number of problems



involving remote service lines have not been solved. The Republic Ministry of Communications (Comrade V.N. Tyurebayev and E.A. Sedyakov) have not been sufficiently persistent in speeding up the process of bringing these facilities on line.

The Central Committee of the Kirgiz Communist Party and the Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers have noted the unsatisfactory work of the Kirgiz SSR Ministry of Construction in completing construction of telegraph and telephone communications facilities in Frunze. The Frunze City Executive Committee (Comrade A. Mokenov) has turned its attention to the lack of needed monitoring of the progress of construction of buildings which are supposed to improve communications support for the population of Frunze.

The Kirgiz SSR Ministry of Construction and Ministry of Communications, as well as the Kirgiz Production-Management Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Installations and Special Construction, are obligated to develop specific measures to complete construction of the ATS-9 building by 1 January 1982. The Republic Ministry of Communications must expedite the preparation of design and estimate documentation for construction of the second phase of the ATS-9.

Gosplan, Gossnab, the Frunze City Executive Committee, the Ministry of Communications and the Ministry of Construction must resolve the question concerning allocation of material resources for completing additional assignments amounting to 600,000 rubles.

In order to bring the ATS-24 on line in 1982, the Frunze City Executive Committee has been instructed to solve the problem of extending the heat-supply system and power cable from the site allocated for construction of the automatic telephone exchange building, and to complete the preparation of architectural-planning assignments and design-estimate documentation this year for construction of the second phase of the automated channel switching telegraph exchange.

The Frunze City Executive Committee must provide space for the Republic Ministry of Communications in the basement of the building of shops under construction on Karpinskaya Street for installation of the PSK-1000 remote automatic telephone exchange in the "Vostok-6" micro-district. The Ministry of Communications must expedite the instruction of station and line equipment to support the installation of telephones in 1000 apartments before the end of 1981.

The Ministries of Communications and Construction and the Frunze City Executive Committee must take steps to provide temporary housing, food and other personal services for out-of-town workers at the communications facility construction sites, and must organize courses to aid them in mastering proper construction habits.

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CSO: 5500/1006

'CHAOS' SEEN REIGNING OVER NATION'S RADIO WAVES

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 2 Nov 81 p 4

[Article by Axel Odelberg: "New Law Expected for France's Radio Chaos"]

[Text] Paris--Since Francois Mitterrand won the presidential elections 10 May, great anarchy has broken out over the French airwaves. On the FM band, almost every tenth frequency is being used by a transmitter. From 88 MHz up to 108 MHz (FM frequency), a cacophonous fight reigns over the space. In the Paris area alone, over 100 different radio stations are operating and jostling each other: Radio Megal'O; Radio Gilda; Paris FM; Radio Montmartre and Radio Jet, just to name a few.

Nearly 1,000 of these so-called free radio stations can now be found all over France and new ones are being established. Actually, French law prohibits free radio stations. The state has monopoly over the airwaves, but while waiting for a new law that will expand the right to make radio broadcasts, lawlessness has, in practice, prevailed.

"Nothing is permitted; everything is tolerated," comments a person at the French Ministry of Communications. Not everything, however, is tolerated. According to an unwritten law, no commercials are included in the broadcasts. Those stations that do not pay attention to this honor codex of the wavelengths, are earmarked as jamming stations by the authorities.

The first free radio stations were already established during the old regime, which fought against them, however. Because of statements made by Francois Mitterrand and other socialists when they were still in the opposition, many expected that the change in power would pave the way for total freedom over the airwaves. They are now disappointed.

[As published] has voted through a proposal which certainly opens the door for private radio stations. But commercials will not be allowed; the radio stations will only be permitted to be started by idealistic organizations; the broadcast will only cover 3 miles in all directions; and a commission that is under the authority of the minister of communications will handle all applications for frequency allocations.

The new law will first be studied by the constitutional council. At the Ministry of Communications it is hoped that the study will be ready during the middle of next month.

Among those who are about to establish themselves, Jacques Chirac, mayor of Paris, can be mentioned, who in Radio Service Tour Eiffel plans to offer the Parisians service broadcasting of different kinds. Everybody expects that even he will utilize his station to bring forth his and the Gaullist party's political message. He will undoubtedly be one of those who will get a license. But the commission that will manage the allocation will find itself in a fix when it must delegate the 30 available frequencies in the Paris region between the 100 plus different stations that will apply.

The authorities want to allow stations that broadcast to France's many immigrants, but they will absolutely not have commercial stations. The question about commercials will be tried again this spring when a new airwave media law, aiming at regulating the whole radio and television sector in France, will be proposed.

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CSO: 5500/2053

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Jan. 8, 1982